

enjoy his nourishment. His pulse and temperature are declared to be normal. Many more callers inquired about the President's condition at the executive offices during the day, while the flood of solicitous messages continued to come in by wire from parts of the world. Among those who sent in their cards was Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier.

Churches Here Pray for Recovery of President

Prayers for the speedy recovery of President Wilson were said in most of the churches of all denominations in the city yesterday. In most Roman Catholic churches the regular ritual prayer for the President of the United States was said. No order for a special prayer was issued from the headquarters of the archdiocese. Under the instructions of the Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, special prayers for the recovery of the President were offered in all the churches in his diocese. Every pastor in the Presbyterian Church, of which the President is a member, said a prayer for his recovery. No special prayer was issued.

Gorgas Wipes Out Last Yellow Fever Stronghold

PANAMA, Oct. 5.—Sanitary measures which have terminated the outbreak of yellow fever at Guayaquil, Ecuador, have virtually eradicated the yellow fever scourge from the earth, according to Major General William C. Gorgas, former surgeon general of the United States army, who has returned here after directing the fight against yellow fever in several localities. General Gorgas said to-day that Guayaquil was the last center where yellow fever had been endemic, and that the nature of the disease is such that it cannot be eradicated in small remote communities but will burn out for lack of incoming persons who are not immune to the disease. No cases of yellow fever have occurred at Guayaquil in the last three months, owing to the energetic sanitary measures. General Gorgas said he could not be sure the plague was eradicated there until after the close of the rainy season, now beginning, but he thought that the sanitary work there was sufficient to prevent reinfection, bringing about the definite end of the yellow fever menace, the first of the great diseases to suffer extirpation.

Churchwomen's League To Begin Work To-day

The Churchwomen's League for Patriotic Service, with many prominent women as members, will open headquarters to-day at 8 West Forty-sixth Street. Its first work will be the promotion of the nation-wide campaign of the Episcopal Church, a movement designed to awaken communities to the duty of meeting the war work problems confronting their church. It will participate actively in the national campaign beginning November 10. Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax has been chosen president of the organization; Mrs. Haley Fiske and Miss Agnes Emily are vice-presidents; Mrs. William C. Sturgis, treasurer; Miss E. S. Day, recording secretary; and Miss Maud Aquilar Leland, corresponding secretary. Among the executive committee are Mrs. William Bazard Cutting, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles, Mrs. Hugh Baxter, Miss Nancy C. Blackwell, Mrs. Lincoln Cromwell, Mrs. Genevieve Davis, Miss Margaret J. Hobart, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Frederick W. Longfellow, Mrs. Dunlevy Milburn, Mrs. Frederick W. Rhineland, and Mrs. William B. Stillman and Mrs. James B. Van Woert.

In addition there is an advisory committee, of which the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, is chairman. Other members are the Rev. Dr. Burch, Bishop Lloyd, chairman of the board of missions; Dean Robbins, of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; the Rev. Dr. Carl Rendell, of St. George's; and the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church.

Men's Wear MacCutcheon's Specials in Lisle Hosiery

We have selected from our stock of hosiery two special items in Silk Lisle that are offered at really moderate prices.

Silk Lisle Hosiery in Black, Navy Blue, Cordovan, Gray, Tan and Palm Beach. 75c the pair.

Extra fine quality Silk Lisle, full fashioned Hosiery in Black, Navy Blue, Gray, Tan, Dark Green and Cordovan. \$1.00 the pair.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Wear Dept., 33d St. Entrance

Negro Plot to Massacre All Whites Found

General Uprising in an Arkansas County Is Declared to Have Been Revealed by Confessions

Date Fixed for To-day

Couriers Known as "Paul Reverses" Were to Give Signal for the Butchery

HELENA, Ark., Oct. 5.—Bands of Negroes in Southern Phillips County, of which this city is the seat of government, had planned a general slaughter of white people in this locality to-morrow, according to members of the committee of seven appointed by the civil authorities, with the sanction of Governor Charles Brough, who announced to-day that confessions made by some of the captured negroes and other information indicated a widespread plot. Members of the committee said the plans of the negroes included an uprising in the event certain demands were not met. With October 6 set as the day for the uprising, negro prisoners were said to have confessed, each member of the organization at specified places was to take a bale of cotton, certain prominent land owners, plantation managers and merchants and "demand a settlement."

Twenty-one victims picked. The confessions as announced made it appear to the investigators that following this demand, the negroes were to shoot down all whites in sight. A list of twenty-one names, admitted to represent the men to whom the demand would be presented, is in the hands of the investigating committee.

Killing of these twenty-one, the prisoners said, was to be the signal for all members of the organization to attack the white population. An extensive courier system was explained in the evidence, providing for messengers known to the negroes as "Paul Reverses." The couriers had been appointed to ride into all parts of the territory, according to the testimony, and summon members to arms. The organization concerned was declared to be the Lodge of Progressive Farmers and Household Union of America, confiscated literature of which designates Washington, D. C., as national headquarters.

"We've just begun," was the password of the uprising, the negroes said to have told the investigators. This password and the "Paul Reverses" couriers were confessed to have been employed last Tuesday night and Wednesday morning in summoning blacks to Hoop Spur, eighteen miles south of Helena, after W. A. Adkins, special agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, had been killed and Charles Pratt, deputy sheriff, had been wounded.

Questioned about their supply of shotguns, rifles and ammunition, negroes declared they often had been advised by speakers always "to keep their racks full."

Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition were discovered last night in the Branch Normal School, at Pine Bluff, Ark., according to a telephone message received here to-day from Major Hollie of the Missouri Pacific. The institution is a negro school maintained by the state. This report and evidence found locally lead authorities here to believe the contemplated uprising was of more than a local nature.

Members of the investigating committee declared there is every evidence that mercenary individuals have been using the negroes in the name of the Federal government. Among other things, it was stated, they were led to believe a part of the government at Washington upheld them in arming and organizing against the whites; that negro temples and armories were to be erected at Washington for the convening of "congress," and for Federal training of 3,000 soldiers to protect them in their uprising.

Pending investigation thirteen alleged leaders of the negro organization have been brought to the local jail from Elaine since yesterday. The authorities here announced that they still are seeking Robert L. Hill, of Winchester, Ark., represented on the union literature as "government agent, employed in the United States service" and "United States and foreign detective."

The authorities stated to-day that Frank Hicks, a negro taken near Elaine several days ago, is charged with the murder of Clinton Lee, of this city, who was killed in the fighting Wednesday morning. In a confession to-day, the officials said, Hicks stated he was unloading cotton at a gin when a "Paul Reverse" summoned him to battle.

Electric Light and Car Lines at Lima Tied Up

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 6.—The strike movement, just settled among the port workers at Callao and the railroad employees, has spread to the electrical employees.

The electric light and power plants and the street railways here are completely tied up by a strike which broke out yesterday. The situation is tranquil to-day.

Says League as Drafted Means War in Year

Senator Shields, Democrat, Predicts Conflict for U. S. if Covenant Stands Without Reservations

'Conscription Inevitable'

Johnson Amendment's Fate Up to Tennessean and Kellogg, of Minnesota

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—War within a year if the United States enters the league of nations, as proposed to the Senate, is the prediction of Senator John P. Shields, of Tennessee, Democrat, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Shields, until his statement to-day, had been classed by his colleagues of both parties as a mild reservationist.

The best opinion in Washington to-night is that the Johnson amendment, which was contained in a letter just received in Washington, delighted those fighting for amendments and strong reservations, and is privately regarded as a catalyst by Administration leaders.

After expressing his belief that the United States would become involved in war through membership in the league, Senator Shields added that "the necessity of conscripting American boys to fight the battles of people strangers in race, in religion, in language and in aspirations would be inevitable."

Constitution Commends Shields. The letter in which Senator Shields expressed his views on the league was written in response to a telegram received from Charles E. Hagau, of Bristol, Tenn., in which Mr. Hagau urged that the league be rejected as a "betrayal of the American people."

Senator Shields' reply to Mr. Hagau follows: "I thank you for your telegram approving my position concerning the proposed league of nations contained in Article I of the treaty negotiated by the President with Germany."

"My conclusions in regard to this matter were arrived at after careful study and consideration, under the sanction of an official oath and conscience and my best judgment, and I shall adhere to them."

"The questions involved are not political but American. They have not been approved by any Democratic convention or other authority of the Democratic party, especially in a public light. I am convinced by the truths of history and present existing conditions that the United States would be involved in a foreign war within a year, and the necessity of conscripting American boys to fight the battles of people strangers in race, in religion, in language and in aspirations would be inevitable."

"I was glad to contribute anything reasonable to abolish war and secure peace upon earth, but I cannot sacrifice American sovereignty and the interests and lives of American people for that purpose."

Interest in Mr. Shields' position is the more acute at this time because for the last ten days, the real question on which no leader in the Senate could tell the answer was what would be the fate of the Johnson amendment giving the United States an equal vote with Great Britain in the league of nations assembly.

Kellogg May Support Amendment. In connection with the action of the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention in Boston yesterday, which, it is thought here, will result in removing all restrictions from Senator David I. Walsh so that he can vote his convictions, the Shields statement assumes great importance. It would seem that the fate of the Johnson amendment up to Senator Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota. Mr. Kellogg is said by his friends to be in favor of the principle of the Johnson amendment, though he believed it would be better if no textual amendments should be adopted to the treaty and

therefore inclined to favor a reservation instead of an amendment.

Sentiment in favor of the Johnson amendment is said to be running high in Minnesota, however, especially since the visit to that state of the amendment's author, Hiram W. Johnson, and Mr. Kellogg would surprise no one if he should vote for it, despite the influence of his colleague, Senator Knute Nelson, who is opposed to any textual amendments and who denounced the committee's action in adopting them.

The action of the Massachusetts Democratic convention was not much of a surprise here, as reports to Senator Lodge and other New England Senators from Democratic friends in Massachusetts had shown that feeling among the Irish-American vote, which is a party in Massachusetts, was running strong against the whole treaty. It was the action of the Republican convention that was the surprise.

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The most important feature of the railway strike was that it passed without rioting or loss of life, except for the increased number of street accidents, which kept the ambulances busy. There were two of these unusual attempts to wreck trains by dispatching signals or by greasing the tracks and a few police court cases resulting from strikes. Finally, the strikers were paid or volunteer workmen who undertook to keep the railway services going.

Another noteworthy fact was the general absence of bitterness between the strikers and the people who suffered from the strike; also a gradual softening of the tone of the newspapers, many of which began by calling the strikers faithless and proclaiming that the strike must be fought, as many had been fought, to the bitter end.

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